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SACRAMENTO COUNTY

CALIFORNIA.

ITS RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES

BY WINFIELD J. DAVIS, County Statistician

PREPARED UNDER DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF
SACRAMENTO COUNTY AND ISSUED BY THEIR AUTHORITY—

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PRELIMINARY NOTE.

This publication is issued under the direction of, and by the authority of the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County, California, and presents a conservative picture of conditions as they exist in the County, and incidentally of the Sacramento Valley. Every statement made is dependable.

HOWARD K. JOHNSON,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

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Sacramento County, California.

Sacramento County is among the largest in the Sacramento Valley. It was organized by the first Legislature; within its confines is the seat of State government; the annual fairs of the State Agricultural Society are held in and near Sacramento City.

Population, census 1900: Of county, 45,915. Of cities and towns—Sacramento, 29,282; Folsom, 1,309; Galt, 783; Elk Grove, 361; Florin, 104; Oak Park, 2,500; Walnut Grove, 223; Isleton, 162; Franklin, 83; Cosumnes, 109. In the four years that have elapsed there has been a considerable increase of population, and, conservatively, the estimate of the inhabitants of Sacramento City can be placed at 32,000, with a corresponding increase in the county and the towns. Number of registered voters, 1904, 12,938.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Following are the county and city school statistics for the year ending June 30, 1905:

	City	County	Total
Number of census children between 5 and 17 years of age. . . .	6,056	3,608	9,664
Total number of children of all ages	7,965	4,828	12,793
Number of teachers employed, including high schools	165	87	252
Number of pupils enrolled in grammar and primary departments	4,849	2,788	7,637
Number of pupils in kindergarten department	418	418
Average daily attendance in primary and grammar grade schools	3,752	2,096	5,848
Number of volumes in school libraries	3,950	13,558	17,508
Number of schoolhouses	16	68	84
Number of school districts, 70			

FINANCE.

Amount paid for teachers' salaries (primary and grammar)	\$102,721 55	\$52,763 02	\$155,484 57
Contingent expenses	36,474 22	13,429 77	49,903 99
Amt paid for sites, buildings, etc.	10,925 15	10,328 50	21,253 65
Total expense for the year.	150,374 00	77,695 08	228,069 08
Valuation of school property.	389,250 00	125,288 00	514,538 00

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Number of teachers	14	3	17
Enrollment	446	32	478
Number of graduates	43	4	47
Teachers' salaries	\$16,880 00	\$3,060 00	\$19,940 00
Expenditures for the year.	20,743 10	3,570 25	24,313 35

STAPLE PRODUCTIONS, 1904.

	Amount		Value
Green deciduous fruits	75,000,000	pounds	\$3,300,000
Oranges and lemons	50	carloads	15,000
Dried fruits—French prunes	3,000,000	pounds	60,000
Peaches	500,000	pounds	30,000

Pears	400,000	pounds	28,000
Apricots	100,000	pounds	8,000
Nectarines	8,000	pounds	400
Figs	50,000	pounds	1,500
Apples	200,000	pounds	5,000
Pitted plums	40,000	pounds	2,000
Raisins	75,000	pounds	2,200
Almonds	200,000	pounds	20,000
Walnuts	50,000	pounds	5,000
Wines and brandy	1,250,000	gallons	375,000
Wheat	350,000	sacks	735,000
Barley	50,000	sacks	60,000
Oats	140,000	sacks	168,000
Corn	15,000	sacks	30,000
Hay	60,000	tons	600,000
Potatoes	450,000	sacks	495,000
Asparagus (green)	200	carloads	240,000
Beans	925,000	sacks	2,220,000
Butter	2,229,000	pounds	557,250
Cheese	864,000	pounds	86,400
Hops	2,800,000	pounds	560,000
Olive Oil	23,200	gallons	40,000
Pickled olives	21,200	gallons	13,000
Strawberries	2,000,000	pounds	125,000
Poultry	10,000	dozen	40,000
Eggs	447,000	dozen	111,800
Onions	110,000	sacks	165,000
Root vegetables	85,000	sacks	70,000
Cabbage	175	carloads	55,000
Fish	3,920,000	pounds	200,750
*Gold			335,646
Canned fruits and vegetables	295,624	cases	1,369,000

*From latest report of State Mining Bureau, 1903.

Shipments by rail out of the State from Sacramento County in 1904, according to report of State Board of Trade:

	Tons of 2,000 lbs
Fruit—Green deciduous	41,355.4
Citrus	354.5
Dried	16,526.7
Raisins	918.8
Nuts	264.3
Canned	7,750.1
Wine	15,255.1
Brandy	426.1
Vegetables—Green	1,228.6
Canned	1,814.5

TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL.

The area is almost all a rich alluvial plain from 30 to 75 feet above sea level, gradually rising from the rivers to meet the low rolling foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains; these foothills commence at the extreme eastern part, and are from 6 to 8 miles wide. There are no mountains and aside from this foothill belt the surface has only gentle undulations.

The Sacramento River traverses the eastern boundary tortuously for about 90 miles across the rich bottoms, cutting them up at the lower part into numerous small and several large islands. The Sacra-

mento is the longest and largest river in the State, and is navigable from Red Bluff to San Francisco Bay.

The Americal River rises in the upper Sierras, and enters the county at the northeast corner, among the low foothills. It flows in a southwest direction through the entire width, a distance of some 35 miles, and empties into the Sacramento just north of Sacramento City.

Thirty miles south of the American is Dry Creek, at the southern boundary of the county. Midway between these two rivers, or 16 miles south of the American, the Cosumnes River flows out from the eastern foothills, and runs through the county southwesterly, and about parallel with the American, dividing the portion of the county south of the American into two nearly equal sections.

The Mokelumne River runs along a portion of the south line. The section lying between the Cosumnes and the south boundary is again divided in about the middle by a watercourse known as the Laguna, that runs nearly parallel with the Cosumnes.

Geological indications prove that in remote ages the entire Sacramento Valley and a section of the foothills to an altitude of several hundred feet were portions of the bed of a vast inland sea or lake, and that into this lake the washings of the surrounding mountains were poured to form the present soils, which are made up of all the fertile mineral and vegetables elements in almost inexhaustible quantities. Many assays have been made of these soils from the alluvial valleys, the upper lands, and the foothills; these assays have demonstrated that the soils of this valley are unexcelled for fertility.

Along the borders of the Sacramento River and around the islands is a belt of sediment land, partly a clayey, sandy loam, of great depth and unexcelled richness, varying in width from half a mile to a mile or more. This deposit has been formed by the overflowing of the stream for countless ages, and has produced a soil as fertile as that of the valley of the Nile. The same quality of soil exists along the lower reaches of the other rivers. The interior of the islands is a sedimentary deposit from the river and its tributaries, diversified occasionally by formations of peat along the lower reaches of the river.

Next to this belt of river-bank land is a strip of tule land considerably lower in altitude. This strip is quite narrow in the northern half of the county, but expands to a width of about fifteen miles at the south. All of these tule lands are naturally subject to overflow in the rainy season, and portions of them, and all of the islands, have been reclaimed and protected against inundation by substantial levees and drainage canals and pumping plants. These reclaimed lands are in a high state of cultivation to fruit, alfalfa, and vegetables.

Thence eastward the surface gradually rises to meet the low foothills, from whose spurs diverge broad, low ridges of reddish loam, gravelly near the hills, and these spurs are alternated with swales having a soil somewhat heavier and less deeply tinted. Southeast of Sacramento City these reddish loam lands are underlaid by a porous and soft material at from two to six feet, and this by an impervious clay.

The belt of foothills is rolling, interspersed with low hills, and its soils are red and gravelly clays, having a scattered growth of oaks.

CLIMATE.

A comparison of the climate conditions of Sacramento County with those of the great Riviera and the citrus and olive belt of northern and central Italy demonstrates that this county leads that great winter sanitarium of the world. This county shows a warmer winter, spring, and yearly average temperature, and about the same summer and autumn temperature as that of the noted citrus belt of Italy, where it is said "perpetual summer exists, skies are blue, and the sun ever shines." The average number of clear days in this county is 244, being more in a year than for any other inhabited portion of the northern hemisphere, except Yuma. The lowest temperature ever reached here was 19° , and that occurred but twice in fifty years. Snow is unknown, except that about once in ten years there is a slight fall sufficient to measure, and which melts almost immediately. The average winter temperature, according to the United States Weather Bureau records at Sacramento, is 48.3° ; average spring, 59.5° ; average summer, 71.7° ; average autumn, 61.5° ; average yearly, 60.2° . The average annual rainfall is 19.94 inches. The winters are equivalent to spring in Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, central Illinois, Indiana, and southern Colorado.

In an able paper on the climate of California, General N. P. Chipman gave in substance the following description of that of the Sacramento Valley: In judging of climate there is nothing so misleading and inconclusive as tables of mean annual temperatures. The mean annual temperature here, where there is seldom a frost and rarely a hot day, is only about 5° higher than that of New York, where people perish both by extreme cold and heat. Mean temperature conveys but a slight idea of actual climatic conditions, and does not necessarily imply either high or low temperatures in summer or winter. The Siskiyou Mountains connect the Coast Range with the Sierra Nevadas on the north of the valley. This lofty battlement on the north, with that on the east, has much to do in warding off the arctic currents and deflecting them from the lower valleys. The Coast Range is higher toward the north than in the southern boundary of the State. It has a height west of the upper Sacramento Valley of 4000 feet. This range is an important factor in affecting the climate of the upper interior valleys by shutting off the cool sea breezes of summer, as well as by modifying the winds of winter. These ocean breezes of summer, that blow almost constantly, are felt in the Sacramento Valley as they enter at the Golden Gate and follow up the valley. The chief modifier of our climate, however, is the Japan, or great equatorial ocean current, which is deflected northerly and easterly when it meets the coast of Asia. It there divides, and a portion strikes the northwest coast of North America, then turns acutely to the southeast, and flows along the west shore and past California and Mexico. This current has been found to start with a maximum temperature of 88° ; at Alaska it is found to be 50.06° ; eight hundred miles west of San Francisco, 60.38° ; and one hundred miles west, 55.05° . Here is a body of water of an average temperature of 57.89° , and a thousand miles wide, that flows past our shores constantly. Observation shows that from this surface there flows an air current which rarely rises more than two or three degrees above the temperature of the water.

This great aerial current that moves with the ocean stream largely determines the climate of California.

The valley climate is characterized by mild winters, warm summers (with occasional hot days), a dry atmosphere, and less rainfall than on the coast. The summers are practically rainless from the middle of May or the first of June to the middle of October or the first of November. The dryness of the atmosphere makes outdoor labor entirely comfortable, even when the thermometer registers 100°—and that is an extreme rarity. The summer nights are uniformly cool and agreeable, and assure refreshing sleep.

As a sanitarium the Sacramento Valley presents unusual attractions. The healthfulness is remarked by all comers. People from the East and West who come here to reside experience renewed vigor and life. It is an erroneous idea, sometimes entertained, that this mild climate begets that lassitude and indisposition to labor so common to tropical regions. That does not follow here. We engage, indoors and outdoors, in all the occupations found in the temperate zone, and with all the zest and ambition that distinguish the American people elsewhere. Another result of great economic value is that every day in the year is a comfortable working day. This cannot fail to impress the industrious and frugal who wish to utilize their capital, which lies largely in daily earnings. Considering our agricultural interests broadly, there is no dormant or idle season, or a period when consumption eats away production, as in countries where severe cold paralyzes productive effort for half the year, or exhaustive heat restricts in a portion of the other half. Intelligent, diversified agriculture admits of no necessarily idle day, and no period without the possibility of adding the productive value of a day's work. With factories or the workshops the same is true. Less fuel, less clothing, uninterrupted work for the year, and greater comfort result from an equable temperature. There is, for the industrious man of moderate means, no more inviting country on the globe than the Sacramento Valley.

IRRIGATION.

The water supply is unlimited and inexhaustible. The first and most important source is the Sacramento River. The bank lands ordinarily require no irrigation; but at such times as fruit-growers along the river need water it is either siphoned or pumped through pipes from the river by gasoline or steam engines. This river carries an abundance of water at all times, and if necessary the surplus could be utilized to irrigate a large area.

The American affords an unlimited supply at all seasons of the year, and enough flows out of the county and to the ocean to irrigate all of the upper lands, as well as to furnish an unlimited supply of power for manufacturing purposes.

The Cosumnes carries a large body of water in the rainy season, and maintains a good supply in the summer, sufficient to furnish ample for irrigation purposes, however extensive.

The Laguna has a good flow in the winter, and during the greater part of the year is quite a stream, but in the latter part of the season is generally dry.

Dry Creek is quite a prominent stream. It flows a strong volume in the rainy season, and in the driest part of the year gives an ample supply for the farmers along its banks.

The Mokelumne never runs dry, and the topography of the country is favorable to the utilization of its waters.

In addition to the numerous rivers and streams there is, underlying the entire area of the county, an inexhaustible supply of pure and excellent water for domestic and irrigating purposes. Throughout the greater portion this subterranean supply is easily appropriated by means of a light lifting power. South of the American River the entire western half of the county has this supply within eight to ten feet of the surface, while east of that center the depth at which water is reached somewhat increases. By reason of this abundant subterranean water-supply the farmer or fruit-grower who wishes to irrigate his land may do so without being dependent on any canal corporation, and at a trifling cost. For instance, a windmill with two six-inch pumps will cost about \$100, and has the capacity to irrigate six acres in fruit and is often made to answer for eight. Many mills so equipped are used for raising water from wells 18 to 20 feet deep, but gasoline or steam engines and centrifugal pumps are employed in most cases where the need of water is very extensive.

AGRICULTURE—HORTICULTURE.

The first venture in agriculture in the Sacramento Valley was by General John A. Sutter in 1839. He received a concession of a large tract of land from the Mexican Government, and located his fort near the junction of the American with the Sacramento River. His first wheat field was a portion of the land now covered by Sacramento City. He planted the first grapevines and fruit trees, and practically demonstrated the unsurpassed fertility of the soil of the great valley in the north.

All of the lands of the county are practically arable, and there has never been a crop failure. The up, or red, lands in the eastern part along the Cosumnes River and between that and the Mokelumne River and Dry Creek, and north to and beyond the American River, are devoted largely to the growing of grain and hay and to stock-raising and dairying, though fruit production is also very considerable where irrigation is practiced. Thousands of acres along the river bottoms and on the islands are used for the production of all kinds of vegetables, which are shipped East by the carload, and at times by the trainload. It is impossible to reach even an estimate of the vast quantities that are daily carried to the San Francisco markets by the various regular and trading steamboats which traverse the river. A great deal of this product is disposed of to the canneries in this and other counties. These vegetable lands along the Sacramento often command an annual rental of \$50 an acre.

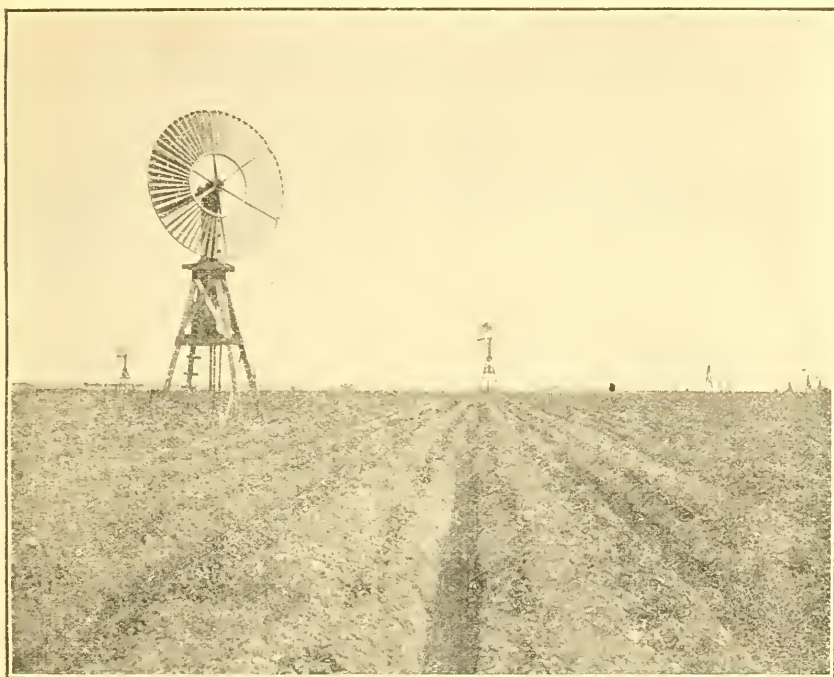
Alfalfa grows luxuriantly without irrigation on all the rich bottom lands, producing from four to eight tons to the acre in the four crops that are cut annually. The average time between the cuttings is from thirty-two to thirty-six days, and for six months the fields are used for pasturage and dairying. The hay finds a ready market, and yields good prices.

Fruits of all kinds are produced on any of the land of the county, and particularly on the river bottoms and the islands.

The winter fruits are oranges, lemons, pomegranates, olives, and persimmons, which all ripen in November, December, and January. Oranges and lemons ripen here earlier than in the southern part of the State, and are always sold at fancy prices on that account. The Japanese persimmon grows to the size of apples. Olives are very profitable, both for pickling and for oil.

The spring fruits that mature and are marketed in April, May, and June embrace strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and cherries.

At Florin, on the western division of the Southern Pacific Railroad, $9\frac{1}{3}$ miles south of Sacramento City, is the most productive strawberry



STRAWBERRY FARM AND WINDMILLS AT FLORIN, SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

belt in the State. Its product has a reputation for excellence all over the Eastern States. The land in this section is principally a red soil with a bedrock foundation, the soil ranging from two to three feet in depth. The depth to water averages about twelve feet, and the flow is abundant, though at places, to obtain a stronger current, the boring is made fifty or sixty feet to a stratum of quicksand, from which the water rises to about ten feet of the surface. The water is lifted mostly by windmills, though many use steam engines with oil fuel. The berries are marketed in California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Montana, Utah, Colorado, and Nevada. There are three local shipping companies that handle the product. There are now

planted about six hundred acres in strawberries, with about four hundred in full bearing. Tokay grapes from this district are shipped to Eastern markets through the local associations. From three to four hundred acres are planted in grapes.

After picking his early fruits and collecting the returns, the fruit-grower has to attend to the early summer fruits: apricots, plums, peaches, pears, and nectarines. The first peaches are ready by the last of May, and apricots and the earlier varieties of plums ripen about the same time. From then until October there is no cessation in the picking and shipping of fruit. Peaches are very largely cultivated all over the county, but reach their greatest importance on the river bottoms and island lands. From these districts alone hundreds of tons are marketed every day, during the season, both in California and in the East.

Apricots ripen early, and of all countries in the world California is the only one that has made a thorough success of that fruit, and in this county it reaches its very finest development in size, flavor, and productiveness. Much of this product is canned.

A large number of varieties of pears are grown, among them the Madeline, Bloodgood, Dearborn Seedling, Le Conte, Beurre Hardy, Seckel, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre Bosc, Winter Nelis, etc.; but chief among them is the renowned Bartlett. The latter variety is shipped in large quantities to every city of any size in the Union, and is as well known in New York and Chicago and other centers of population in the East as it is at home. It grows on the rich lands of our rivers and islands in larger quantities and to greater size than anywhere else in the world. There has been no instance where an acre of Bartletts, on land suited to their cultivation, has failed, during the past twenty years, to yield a handsome income.

Plums are very profitable. They grow to a large size, and are shipped in vast quantities to the Eastern and home markets and to the canneries. Much of this product is pitted and dried in the sun for the market.

Nectarines do well, and are cultivated to a considerable extent.

In the fall the fruit products are apples, pears, grapes, quinces, prunes, and peaches.

Sacramento County is pre-eminently the home of the grape, and on the red lands of the plains it reaches its highest perfection, particularly with irrigation. The table varieties include the Tokay, Muscat, Black Prince, Morocco, Emperor, and Cornichon. They always bring first-class prices for shipment to the Eastern markets. The wineries of the State handle quantities of some of these varieties.

French, or petite, prunes are a leading fruit. They are remarkably prolific, and when cured excel the imported article, and bring a much higher price in the markets of the world. They do well on any land that is suited for plums, and are readily cured for market.

Figs grow in any part of the county, but on the river bottoms they reach a great size, and are remarkably prolific. The common black fig requires absolutely no care; the tree is as hardy as the native oak. The first crop is usually sold green, but the second is allowed to fall to the ground, and when dried the fruit is sacked. The Smyrna, or "fig of commerce," has been introduced and successfully grown.

Raisins are easily cured, the climate being peculiarly favorable.

Almonds have long been found a reliable and profitable crop. Like the fig, the trees require little or no attention. They can be grown in any part of the county. There is never any trouble to market all that is produced, at very satisfactory prices; in fact, there is an ample field for more extended production of this standard nut.

The English soft-shell walnut has been demonstrated to be a profitable crop. Black walnut trees are extensively grown for shade and ornament.

Broom corn is grown, as is also Egyptian corn—the latter making an excellent and cheap food for stock.

Hundreds of tons of beans of all kinds are produced on the river and island lands. The interior of Grand and Tyler islands is to a great degree devoted to their production.

Potatoes, both sweet and Irish, are grown in large quantities on the bottom lands: of the latter, the average yield per acre is from 100 to 150 sacks.

FRUIT AND FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

Sacramento City, by reason of natural advantages, geographical relations to various producing sections, and admirable transportation facilities, deservedly bears the reputation of being the largest fruit and vegetable shipping point in the State. It is the recognized outlet for the products of the Sacramento Valley. Within the borders of the county every character and variety of agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural products thrive, and in abundance; their excellence commands universal and unlimited demand from many portions of the civilized world. In fact, the soil will successfully produce any staple product that can be grown on the Atlantic side from Maine to Florida. The average number of carloads of green deciduous fruits annually shipped from Sacramento County is about 1,300, each car averaging from twelve to thirteen tons. These shipments are distributed in every quarter of the United States and Mexico, and a large quantity is marketed in London, Glasgow, and other European cities. In the East, Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Montreal are regular distributing points, though between here and those cities the fruit is sold, and thus the distribution is practically all over the United States.

The fruit consists of all the deciduous varieties, such as apples, apricots, peaches, pears, plums, nectarines, and all kinds of shipping grapes: Muscat, Tokay, Emperor, Cornichon, Ferrara, Verdal, and others.

Ordinarily the highest priced fruit is the Bartlett pear. Each pear is a "golden nugget." It is sold in the Eastern markets at an average of more than \$2 a box. The Sacramento River district is peculiarly the home of this magnificent pear, and from that district immense quantities are shipped each season. The demand for this pear is unlimited, and the California product is without competition in the markets of the world. What we know and sell as the Bartlett pear originated in France, and came to us through English sources. Under our favorable climatic conditions it has outstripped the parent tree, and we are shipping the fruit back to the country of its nativity in a

state of greater perfection. In the London market California Bartletts in half-boxes of twenty-five pounds each are sold for as high as \$3. The freight is 85 cents, so the profit is handsome.

Plums and peaches find ready sale in England and Scotland. The fruit reaches European markets in perfect condition, being specially packed and carefully refrigerated. It is landed and marketed in London and Glasgow within three weeks after leaving Sacramento.

Sacramento cherries always make a remarkable selling record in the East.

VITICULTURE—CITRUS FRUITS.

In Sacramento County is grown the highest-priced table grape—the Flame Tokay. The favorite qualities of this grape are its size and beautiful coloring. It has a rich, iridescent bloom, which gives it the name "Flame" Tokay. It is, however, by no means the only table grape grown. All varieties grown in the State are produced with rare success on Sacramento County soil.

In addition to table grapes, there is a very large market for wine grapes. So far as the Sacramento Valley is concerned, viticulture is but in its infancy. The Natoma Vineyard, the second largest in the



TOKAY VINEYARD OF R. D. STEPHENS, AT MAYHEWS, SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

world and covering over 1,900 acres, is in Sacramento County, and the largest vineyard (all wine grapes) in the world is at Vina, in Tehama County, also in the Sacramento Valley. But it must be remembered that the American market alone covers over 75,000,000

people and that a very small proportion is at present supplied by the home product. It must also be fully realized that the quality of our grapes and wines is no longer a matter of speculation, and that the demand for viticultural products of California is rapidly increasing, not only at home but abroad.

The production of citrus fruits in Sacramento County is in its infancy. Oranges grow on any of its soils to perfection, and in late years extensive orchards have been planted. The establishment and phenomenal success of the colonies at Orangevale and Fair Oaks, where land of supposed inferior quality has been demonstrated to be peculiarly adapted to citrus and deciduous fruits of all kinds, were incentives to the planting of fruit trees, and a very considerable area that had been devoted to grain-raising and grazing has been planted in orchards. Large quantities are shipped East and much is sold locally in Sacramento and San Francisco. They go to the latter city by steamboat, by express, and by train. The production of lemons and grape-fruit is not as great as the demand warrants, although they do fully as well as the orange, and can be raised on any of our lands. At Fair Oaks and Orangevale particularly fine specimens of both are produced.

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS.

We are indebted to Castle Brothers for an estimate of the amount of dried fruits produced in Sacramento County in 1904, and for other matters of interest in connection with this character of product. This firm handles most of the dried fruit produced in the county, and indeed a large part of that produced in the State. The fruits are all sun-dried by the growers, artificial evaporators not being used at all. The dry atmosphere is specially suited for the drying of fruits, and the article so produced is regarded as first class in the markets of the world. The prunes raised on the American River are of superior quality, and are everywhere so regarded. Large consignments are loaded for Ireland, Scotland, England, and Denmark. They are also sold all over the United States and Europe. The foreign trade is large. A very respectable portion of the product goes direct to France, astonishing as that might seem. Hamburg is an important foreign market. The producers receive for their dried peaches an average of over 5 cents per pound, cash in hand at the bins in the orchards; for their prunes, an average of 3 cents net; for their apricots, an average of over 8 cents net; for their apples, an average of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents net; and for their nectarines and pitted plums, about the same as for peaches. About fifteen carloads of raisins were shipped during the last season.

All of the fruits named find a ready market all over the world. The figures given in the preceding table for the past season are not to be considered as a fair estimate of the average yearly production, from the fact that the green fruit market was active and took quantities at gratifying prices, and the consumption by the canneries was greater than in any former year.

There are several sections that are especially favorable for development of the almond, notably the Antelope district, where the land being high and rolling, frosts are less liable to occur, and the soil is

peculiarly adapted to retaining the moisture. Insect pests have caused very little damage. It is always better to have water available for irrigation purposes in case of an unusually dry season or during a series of dry years, when the soil might become exhausted, but in an ordinary season these lands will mature a crop in good shape without irrigation. The Orangevale and Fair Oaks sections are also very favorable for almond production, and from them there is now a considerable output. Elk Grove is a good district. We import into the United States at least five times as much almonds as are produced in California, and in this State there is a wonderful opening. We could supply the market of the country if we had the goods, and there is no immediate prospect of any decline in prices, owing to the fact that the price of almonds in the United States is usually dependent on foreign market conditions. Another feature in regard to planting almond trees is that lands adapted to growing them are not, as a rule, as valuable as lands especially fitted for fruit-growing.

English walnuts, pecans, and peanuts thrive.

THE CANNERIES.

The California Fruit Canners' Association possesses at Sacramento one of the largest and most modern fruit and vegetable canneries in the world. This canning plant is erected on the site of the old plant, which has been in operation many years, at Sixth and G streets, running through to F, and covers a space of 160 by 320 feet; is two stories in height, thus giving a floor space of more than 200,000 square feet. The cost of the building and equipment was, in round figures, \$100,000. This outlay was deemed advisable by the association, as Sacramento's situation commanded the largest and best orchards and fruit lands in the State, practically embracing the famous orchards extending along the Sacramento River from the city to Isleton, a distance of nearly 40 miles, and along the American River to Folsom and vicinity, 22 miles more. Then Yolo, Yuba, Sutter, El Dorado and Placer counties contribute largely. The produce manufactured goes to all parts of the world, the English settlements on the Nile, and South Africa and India taking a goodly portion. This cannery is in operation during more months each year than any other in the State, beginning on asparagus the latter part of March and running steadily for the succeeding eight months, ending the latter part of November on tomatoes and beans. During this period the various fruits follow rapidly—strawberries, cherries, apricots, blackberries, early peaches, plums, pears, late peaches, grapes, followed by tomatoes and beans. In 1904, owing to the old plant not having capacity great enough, only about 140,000 cases were packed; or (cases containing a variable number in them, according to whether the cans are 2½-pound, 1-pound, or gallons) the number of cans packed exceeded three millions. The new building has more than double the capacity of the old one, and may reasonably be expected to pack more than five million cans in 1905. In fact, the capacity is only limited by the supply of help procurable. The weekly payroll is about \$4,500, and goes mostly to women and girls in sums ranging from \$5 to \$20, and in turn is distributed to nearly every industry in the city—the butcher, baker, grocer, etc., getting each their quota. Cleanliness in all departments is insisted

upon. After the fruit is prepared for canning it is washed thoroughly in clear, cold water, placed in the cans and hermetically sealed, and then cooked by steam. The boiler-room has a great capacity, being supplied with three large boilers, using oil as fuel. Electricity is used wherever possible, such as for running the various elevators, box printing and nailing machines, etc.

The California Fruit Canners' Association also possesses another cannery in the county, at Vorden, on the Sacramento River, 26 miles below the city. This cannery packs only asparagus, being situated in the vicinity of the finest asparagus fields in the world. This season the output will be at least two and a half million cans of this luscious product, supplied by about 1600 acres of asparagus plants, which is under contract for a term of years to this association. The asparagus pack of 1904 was 56,000 cases, valued at \$224,000.

The Central California Canneries commenced operations in 1901. They have an extensive establishment in Sacramento City, and, like the others, do a prosperous business. The general remarks as to the advantageous position for procuring the choicest of fruits, the methods of canning, the market advantages, etc., apply as well to this cannery. This establishment did not pack asparagus in 1904, but does in 1905 and will hereafter. In 1904 the pack was 99,624 cases; value, \$500,000. On an average five hundred persons are employed during the season. The pack is marketed all over the world, and recently a considerable trade has sprung up in the South Sea Islands and South America.

STOCK-RAISING AND DAIRYING.

Sacramento County presents great opportunities to the livestock breeder and the dairyman. The climate is so even, temperate, and mild that animals remain in the open air, practically uncheltered, the year round without hardship. The soil, because of its richness, is peculiarly adapted to the growth of forage crops, especially alfalfa, which is at the same time one of the best and the cheapest of stock feeds. Because of the economy with which livestock can be maintained and the cheapness with which food can be produced, there is a large margin of profit in breeding and rearing farm stock. Animals mature early and produce heavily, and their judicious breeding has been profitable. There are six large and several small creameries. The average character of the dairy stock is fair, and is being constantly improved by the introduction of well-bred animals. The average production of butter per cow per year is not high, but the conditions are favorable for a very large product. The breeding of pure-bred pedigreed cattle is engaged in by several persons, but not as extensively as the profits of the business would seem to render advisable. The dairy product of California has heretofore been quite insufficient for the supply of the home demand, and as a consequence butter and cheese, as well as eggs and cured meats, have been imported. This short supply has insured profitable prices. Butter manufactured in creameries has been sold in Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Arizona, with some few shipments to the Philippine and Hamaiian Islands, China, and Japan. Most of the cheese is produced in the southern portion, on the Cosumnes River, where there are twelve factories.

While the farmer as a rule raises more or less stock, the production of beef cattle is not sufficient to supply the demand for meat in the county, and most of the beef comes from the northern coast, principally southern Oregon. What stock is produced finds a ready sale at good prices.

Sheep are raised in the section north of the American River and in the southern and eastern portions of the county. From May to October these sheep are pastured in the mountain ranges of the Sierras.

Hogs are raised generally by the farmers, and several breed pedi-



DAIRY SCENE, SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

greed Poland-China, Berkshire, and Essex swine quite extensively. The breeding of pedigreed hogs has been very profitable.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

The poultry business has steadily increased in importance in the last few years, and while it has not received the attention that it deserves it may be noted that, excepting alone the famous Petaluma district in Sonoma County, it ranks first in the State. At Elk Grove, 15 miles south of Sacramento City, on the line of the railroad, and but 5 miles east of the Sacramento River, is the principal poultry district. From the depot of that town it is not unusual that eighty cases of thirty dozen each of eggs are shipped in a day, and the net average income for the season is reckoned at about \$1 per hen.

Near Sacramento City the raising of poultry is made a specialty by many, and with profit. It requires, however, strict attention and the supplementing of careful and intelligent aid to the favorable con-

ditions of nature. As an example of the profit that can be realized from poultry it may be instanced that the Messrs. Stickney, at Elk Grove, from their White Leghorn chickens receive an annual income of \$9,000. The fowls are kept on thirty acres of land, part of which is in alfalfa and the standard varieties of fruit, which of course, yield an additional revenue.

Many persons breed fancy poultry—all the leading varieties being represented.

Frank Newbert has a poultry farm about one mile south of Sacramento City. He has made the poultry business a careful study, and at the start selected quality and not quantity. At this time he has 1,500 White Leghorns. His houses are so arranged that the chickens from each pen have a free run on the green alfalfa. In connection with his plant he has a green bone cutter, that will handle one hundred pounds per hour and it is run by a three-horsepower gasoline engine. In speaking of the poultry industry of the county Mr. Newbert writes:



POULTRY FARM OF FRANK NEWBERT, NEAR SACRAMENTO CITY.

"A number of the poultry farms have from six hundred to two thousand hens. Seven hundred and fifty chickens can be kept on one acre, and when it is considered that each hen will pay a clear profit of one dollar per annum, it can be readily seen that the business is very remunerative, and when combined with the other lines of diversified agriculture a prudent and industrious man has no trouble in making a comfortable living for himself and family. But with the poultry let him begin right and give quality the first place; quantity will follow. Sacramento County raises an immense quantity of vegetables and considerable grain, and it is easy for the poultrymen to get the best feed at a low price. The White Leghorn is the money-maker, and in all of the large and successful poultry farms that variety predominates. There is another advantage: as yet California does not produce one half of the poultry and eggs for her consumption. For that reason the home production finds a ready market and at satisfactory prices. There is plenty of money in the poultry business, but to obtain the best results let it be understood that one must work hard and give careful attention. The work, however, is interesting and healthy.

The poultryman can always command cash for his output. He always has a ready market and one that is never dull. In winter eggs have sold as high as 60 cents per dozen."

STOCK FARMS.

No State has more complete and valuable natural advantages for the growing of stock than has California, and it can not be long, if present indications mean anything, when she will take precedence, even of the far-famed Kentucky, in the number and extent of her foaling farms. Indeed, it has come to pass that no race in the broad East, from New Orleans to New York, is considered worth material attention unless it has one or more representatives from the great stock farms of the Golden State. It is with peculiar pride that the people of Sacramento County call attention to the fact that the most famous stables of the State are within her borders. Located in this county, and only five miles from the State Capitol, is the largest stock farm devoted to thoroughbred horses in the world. Reference is particularly made to the great breeding farm at Rancho del Paso, to the north of the city of Sacramento. Here the thoroughbred and trotting and draft horses are brought to their highest degree of perfection, and all over the nation their fame has gone. Kentucky can not, in its highest glory, boast of so far-famed and extensive a breeding farm as this. California has other noted stock farms, and it may be said, with a bold challenge to all disputers, that they are not to be excelled by the best in England or America. And why should not this be true? Here is the most superb of climates; here can be grown the choicest of feed; here there is every incentive in the realm of nature for the production of the highest types of the breeder's skill. The days are rare or never come when the finest horses may not be exercised, and the climate is likewise decidedly in favor of the fast possibilities of the young and growing animal. The Rancho del Paso contains 44,000 acres. John Mackey is the superintendent, and it is since he assumed its management that Rancho del Paso began to take the foremost position it now commands. The trotters and thoroughbreds are kept in different parts of the farm, and good exercising tracks are maintained for both. The horses from Rancho del Paso that have been heard of in the East are too well known to need mentioning, and it is enough to know that they have gallantly maintained the claims of Sacramento County as the bright particular spot in California for the development of the finest thoroughbred horses. The annual sales of these horses at home, in the East, and in Europe have come to be considered great opportunities for lovers of the horse, and the prices realized satisfactorily demonstrate this appreciation.

Another farm, the Rancho del Rio, is situated three miles south of Sacramento City. This farm is under the management of Thomas Fox. There are over 1,000 acres devoted to the rearing of horses. From this farm came Emperor of Norfolk, the Czar and Yo Tambein, which in their time were considered among the best horses in the United States. At the head of the horses of the Rancho del Rio is St. Avonius, son of the greatest sire of race horses in the world, St. Simon, who was never beaten. The Rancho has also Cunard, grandson of Ormonde, the horse of the century. Although young under its

present management, this farm promises to become one of the best in California. It maintains eighty brood mares and four stallions.

HOPS.

Along the Sacramento, American, and Cosumnes rivers are the most productive hop fields in the United States. Hop culture on this coast dates back to 1858, when the first roots were imported from Vermont by Daniel and Wilson Flint and planted in Alameda County. Hop culture developed slowly, because of the prejudice of brewers against a hop that contained so much greater percentage of strength than that which they had been accustomed to use; but in time they found that it did not take as much for a brewing. It was early



HOP-PICKING SCENE, SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

demonstrated that the soil and climate of Sacramento County were unsurpassed for hop culture, and that it is the only place known where a crop of from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre can be grown the first year the roots are planted. It is a common occurrence to grow 2,000 or 3,000 pounds on an acre of ground, and in some instances 4,000 pounds. The cost of picking is from 80 cents to \$1 per hundred pounds: 28 or 30 pounds of dried hops are obtained from 100 pounds of green, and a bale averages from 180 to 200 pounds. From the stock imported by the Flint brothers the roots in Oregon, Washington, and throughout California were obtained. In one year \$3,000 worth of roots were sold from their yards. In 1904, 1,255 acres were planted

in hops in Sacramento County. The crop is shipped to all parts of the world, but is consumed principally in the Eastern States and England. About 6,000 bales are used by the local market.

WINES AND BRANDY.

There are eight wineries in the county—the California, Kohler & Van Bergen's, Nevis's, and the Eagle in the city; one at Elk Grove, one at Bruceville, one at Folsom, and one at Natoma. The product consists of sherry, port, angelica, claret, and brandy. The output is shipped all over the world, and is principally disposed of in the United States, Central America, and the Islands. The vintage for the season of 1904 was an ordinary one. The wines were of fine quality, carrying a good bouquet, strong in alcohol and saccharine, but slightly light in color. Other than the last objection, the county has never turned out a better quality of wine. The port is not heavy in body nor dark in color, but it is rather more delicate and lighter, having great character, and resembling closely the light, high grade ports of Portugal. The county has a great reputation for fine sherry. The range of climate, together with the soil, seems to produce a quality of grape which makes a fine grade of that class of wine. There has not been as much grape-planting as has been going on in other counties, but sufficient planting is being done to take the place of the acres being devastated by that arch-enemy of the viticulturist, the dreaded phylloxera. Farmers are being gradually educated to the use of resistant roots, and where vineyards are going out and new ones coming in, the larger percentage of the farmers are using resistant stock.

FISH AND GAME.

The natural fish in the rivers are salmon, sturgeon, pike, perch, hardheads, and dace. Those planted are striped bass, black bass, shad, and three kinds of catfish. The only fish propagated is the salmon, in the headwaters of the Sacramento. All of the planted fish have multiplied satisfactorily. In the open season large numbers of salmon and other fish are taken and sold in the local and San Francisco markets.

In the line of game, there are geese, ducks, quail, curlew, doves, and larks. All but the geese are protected. The wild geese arrive from the north from the 15th of September until about the last of October. The varieties are the honker or Canada, the speckled-breasted brant, two of the white brant, the Mexican or black, and the China. The ducks are mostly migratory. Of the non-migratory species are the mallard, spoonbill, and wood duck. The migratory ducks that come from the south are the red-head and the blue-winged teal; and from the north the green-winged teal, widgeon, sprig, canvasback, gadwall or gray duck, blue-bill and black-jack.

RAIL AND RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

Few counties contain a greater mileage of railroads than does Sacramento. From the Capital City the Central Pacific leads eastward across the continent; the California & Oregon passes to the north into Oregon, and from thence to Washington, and also to the Eastern

States; the Western Pacific, which terminates at Oakland, connects also with the Southern overland line at Lathrop, and at Galt a branch line runs up into the county of Amador; the California Pacific runs on the west of the Sacramento River to Oakland; and the Sacramento & Placerville passes along the American River through Folsom, and thence into the county of El Dorado. From most all of these roads branches extend into the various counties of the Sacramento Valley. From its geographical position, Sacramento City is the natural railroad center of the central and northern portions of the State, and the agricultural and mineral products of this great and rich section of the American Union are shipped from her ample storehouses.

The Southern Pacific Company operates two steamboats that make daily trips between Sacramento and San Francisco, touching at the various towns and farm landings to receive and discharge freight. The Sacramento Transportation Company operates eight steamboats



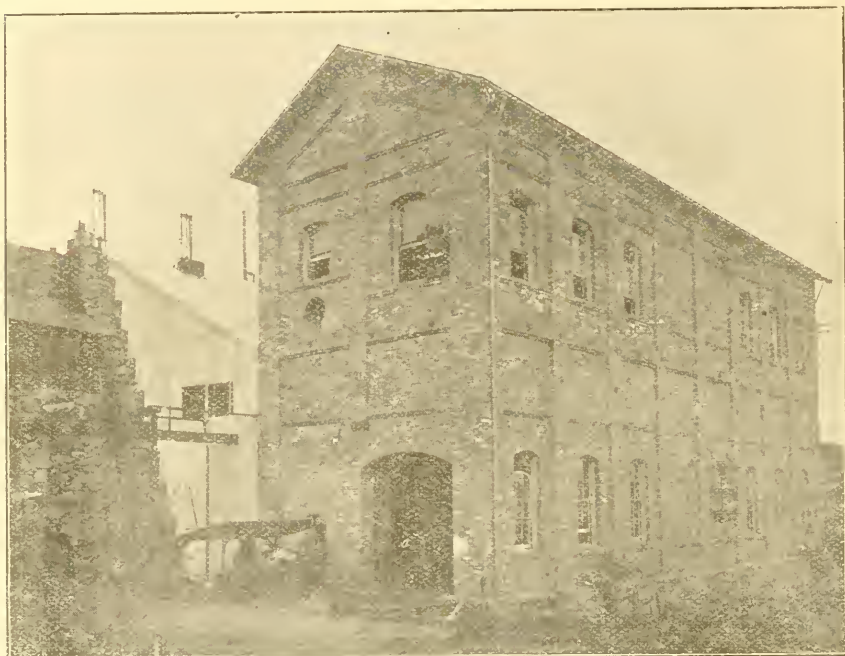
VIEW OF THE SACRAMENTO RIVER FROM RAILROAD BRIDGE, SACRAMENTO CITY

and twenty-five barges that are run between Red Bluff and San Francisco. They touch at all landings, and move a great part of the grain that is produced in the up-river counties, as well as all other kinds of freight. The Farmers' Transportation Company is controlled by an association of farmers. Its steamboats run between Colusa and San Francisco, making weekly trips.

MANUFACTURES.

Sacramento City, being the center and metropolis of a rich portion of the State, the heart of a vast railroad system, the point from which

steamers pass to the north and to the south, and with unlimited water and electrical power at her very doors, presents advantages in manufactures excelled by no other city on the coast. Here are located the extensive shops of the Southern Pacific Company, where about 3000 men are employed, and in which the company builds its own cars and general rolling stock, and does its own repairing. These shops occupy some 110 acres. But the great and overshadowing superiority the city possesses is the unlimited cheap power. For years the great power of the swift-flowing American was allowed to go to waste, but in 1888, at the Folsom State Prison, twenty-two miles from Sacramento City and in the county, a mighty granite dam was constructed across the river. At that point solid bluffs of rock rise



ELECTRICAL POWER HOUSE AT FOLSOM, SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

on either side, affording a splendid site. The corner-stone for the structure was laid September 14, 1888, and the work was vigorously prosecuted to completion. The natural fall of the American gives as great a force as any other stream west of the Rocky Mountains, and the artificial assistance rendered by the dam creates added power. From the canal the water falls upon turbine wheels. Five generators produce the electric power, and it is transmitted to Sacramento City by four circuits on two sets of poles, so as to guard against breakages and accidents. The distance of the generators from Sacramento is 22.4 miles. The Sacramento Electric, Gas and Railway Company receives and controls this power. Each of the five generators produces one thousand horsepower. In addition, the company receives current

at 40,000 volts from the Bay Counties Company power plant that is located on the North Yuba, 35 miles above Marysville. The power is transmitted to Sacramento over a circuit of 64.2 miles in length. With the combined power so received the street car lines of the company in Sacramento City and suburbs are operated. These lines are 24.5 miles long. The lighting of the city is from this source. It also furnishes an aggregate of over three thousand horsepower for manufacturing purposes in and about the city.

The Central California Electric Company derives its power from abrupt drops in the canals of the South Yuba Water Company, located in Placer and Nevada counties. The water company has an immense storage system for municipal supply, irrigation, and water power, and maintains twenty reservoirs on the divide, or in the upper foothills, thirteen distributing reservoirs in the lower foothills, four hundred miles of canal (three hundred of which will carry one thousand miners' inches), besides many miles of flumes, pipe-lines, and tunnels. The whole forms a vast network over Placer and Nevada counties, stores two billion cubic feet of water, and sustains the flow of six thousand miners' inches for one hundred and fifty days of drought. The electrical power-houses of the Central California Electric Company are three in number—at Newcastle, in Placer County, 28 miles distant, and at Auburn, also in Placer County, 33 miles distant. The aggregate output of these two is nearly two thousand horsepower. A third power-house at Alta, 65 miles from Sacramento, in Placer County, has an output of three thousand horsepower. The Central California Electric Company supplies power, and illuminates Newcastle, Penryn, Loomis, and Rocklin, in Placer County, and about fifteen hundred light consumers, its incandescents amounting in the aggregate to about fifteen thousand.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

One can drive in any direction, at any time of the year, with no inconvenience, over roads that favorably compare with the streets in many towns elsewhere in the State. All of the bridges and roads are free for travel.

The Sacramento River is spanned at the city by a new bridge, and lower down several ferries are maintained. The American is bridged north of the city on a line with Twelfth Street to connect with Placer County; at Fair Oaks; above at Folsom, to reach the county of Placer; and still farther at Mormon Island, to connect with the county of El Dorado. There are four bridges across the Cosumnes—one at McCracken's, one at Live Oak, one at McConnell's, and the fourth at Michigan Bar. Across the Mokelumne is a bridge at Benson's ferry, connecting with San Joaquin County, and a ferry connecting Staten and Tyler islands. A steel drawbridge spans Georgiana Slough, and connects Andrus Island with the main land at Walnut Grove.

The county authorities have experimented with bituminous oils on the roads, with a view of laying the dust in the summer and of preserving their integrity during the winter months. It has proven to be practicable, economical, and lasting in its effects.

MINING.

Placer mining is prosecuted to a considerable extent around Folsom.

the industry having again come into prominence. On the American River, in what is called the Folsom district, that extends from the town of Folsom to a short distance below the Fair Oaks bridge, a distance of a little more than six miles, extensive dredge mining is being carried on. Most of the gravel is on the south side of the river and in width from 1 to 1½ miles. The area of gravel so far acquired for dredge purposes is about 5,000 acres. These mining operations are in the hands of people with plenty of capital and skilled engineers. One of the companies has a machinery plant larger than any other in California, outside of San Francisco, and is prepared to do its own repairing and build its own dredges. The data here presented are condensed from a recent bulletin issued by the California State Mining Bureau. The gold is comparatively evenly distributed, and the results of drill samples indicate that the gravel will average from 15 to 25 cents per cubic yard and that the ultimate probable yield will be over \$40,000,000. Electric power is used and there is an abundance of water, both power and water being supplied at low rates. The gold is comparatively very fine in size particles and has a mint value of about \$19 per ounce. The Ashburton Mining Company has area holdings of 310 acres. It began operations in March, 1899, with a dredge that was burned May 25, 1903. Its new dredge, made by the company at a cost of \$120,000, is in operation and another one will be built. The El Dorado Gold Dredging Company has area holdings of 550 acres. It has one dredge. The Colorado-Pacific Gold Dredging Company has area holdings of 200 acres. It has two dredges, one of a capacity of 35,000 cubic yards per month, and the other of 60,000 cubic yards. Another company, the Folsom Development, is in operation, but its manager did not furnish any information to the Mining Bureau.

SACRAMENTO CITY.

Sacramento City, the capital of California and the county seat of Sacramento County, is situated on the east bank of the Sacramento River, immediately south of the mouth of the American. The distance by rail from San Francisco is 90 miles. The business portion is built of brick and the residence portion of wood. Shade trees are abundant and almost every residence yard is lawned and planted with orange trees, palms, and ornamental shrubbery and plants. The imposing State Capitol building, that cost about \$3,000,000, is one of the finest of its kind in the United States. It stands in the middle of a park of thirty-eight acres, almost in the heart of the city. The park is beautifully laid out in trees, shrubs, and flowering plants that represent all portions of the globe. At the east side of the park is located the Exposition Pavilion of the State Agricultural Society, and also the State Printing Office and Bindery. The Federal building, of red sandstone, costing \$150,000, accommodates the postoffice, the revenue and land offices, and the weather bureau station. The waterworks are the property of the city, and water-takers are charged at a rate to afford a revenue slightly in excess of the amount necessary to meet the operating expenses. The lines of two electric power companies enter the city. The street railway lines and most of the manufactories receive their energy from these powers. The city is lighted by electric lights from the power of these companies. The natural-gas wells

in the city yield an abundance of gas for domestic purposes—heating and cooking. There are fourteen public school buildings, one of them for the high school; a Catholic college under charge of the Christian Brothers; a conventual school conducted by the Sisters of Mercy; and also two business colleges, and an art school. The number of church buildings is twenty-six. There are two orphan asylums, a foundling home, a home for aged women, one for old men, and one for destitute and erring girls and women and their children—all conducted under private auspices. The State Library of 130,000 volumes, in the Capitol building, is one of the most complete in the United States. It contains many rare books and engravings. The city maintains a free public library of 36,000 volumes in a two-story and basement brick building that it owns. The Crocker Art Gallery, an imposing and commodious fire-proof building, with its contents—rare and expensive paintings and statuary purchased in Europe and America—was presented to the city by the late Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker, and is free to all visitors. Sacramento is perhaps the best ornamental-parked city of its corresponding size in the United States. In addition to the State Capitol grounds, and those at Sutter's Fort, as it is now restored, the city has a tract of thirty-seven acres that was purchased for a playground for children. It is called "McKinley Memorial Park," and is under the control of five trustees. In addition the city maintains three parks of two and a half acres, or a full block, each, that are lawned and planted with ornamental trees and shrubs. During the summer months evening band concerts are given in the parks of the city. The first railroad in California was projected from Sacramento City to Folsom in 1856, and it was from this city that the first transcontinental railroad in America was inaugurated in 1863. The city is on the line of four branches of the Southern Pacific system, two of which are transcontinental.

In Sacramento City is the office of the Sacramento Valley Development Association, which represents twelve counties of the Sacramento Valley and is actively engaged in an effort to attract the attention of the world to the advantages of this great valley and bordering mountain chains. This association is representative of a spirit of co-operation which prevails among the Sacramento Valley communities. Through it the county governments are working together for the development of their resources and the improvement of conditions in various ways. The local chamber of commerce has a large membership of representative citizens and is doing effective work in the line of development of the county and its contributory territory. W. A. Beard is Secretary of the Sacramento Valley Development Association and John C. Ing of the Chamber of Commerce. Communications addressed to either will meet with prompt response.

Sacramento County presents unusual attractions to the intelligent, industrious and prudent homeseeker who wishes to engage in diversified farming on a small holding. Here he will find an equable climate, a fertile soil, independent irrigation facilities, a ready market, exceptional educational and social advantages, commercial and industrial opportunities, combined with an opportunity to purchase desirable land at a reasonable price. It is the fact that lands adapted for the

establishments of permanent livelihood under the most favoring conditions may be secured on terms both reasonable and convenient.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of county, 987.66 square miles, or 632,108 acres.

Number of acres assessed 1905.....	607,192.09
Value of country real estate	\$11,287,330
Of improvements thereon	2,219,570
Of city and town lots	8,519,760
Of improvements thereon	8,126,000
Of personal property	5,457,110
Total value of all property	35,609,770
Expended on roads, 1905.....	71,651.80
Expended for bridges, 1905	35,584.72
Assessed value of railroads, 1905.....	1,570,853

Land Values in Sacramento Valley.

A communication was addressed to William Beckman, President of the People's Savings Bank, asking for his conservative judgment of land valuations in the Sacramento Valley. His reply was submitted to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank and the Sacramento Bank, and the officers of those fiscal institutions have given it their unqualified indorsement. The standing of these banks and their integrity can be ascertained at any banking house. The letter of Mr. Beckman is as follows, with the attestation of the officers of other banking houses:

"In compliance with your request I give herewith my views regarding valuations of lands in the Sacramento Valley, and its productions. I have been appraiser for the People's Savings Bank for the past twenty-six years, hence am familiar with the values of lands.

"At the present time number one grain land can be purchased for from \$20 to \$50 per acre; second class grain land from about \$10 to \$20; alfalfa, fruit and hop lands are valued at from \$150 to \$300 per acre. Grape lands on uplands, which will produce good grapes without irrigation, are selling at from \$15 to \$40 per acre. Grape lands that have irrigation facilities sell at from \$50 to \$100.

"As a general thing, our valley is not half under proper cultivation. Some of our best lands are used for wheat exclusively, while they would produce almost anything else you might wish to raise on them, and at a better profit than wheat yields. The great drawback to the valley has been the large holdings. Whenever these large bodies of land are divided up as they should be, the Sacramento Valley will treble its population in a short time. I have traveled over a considerable portion of the earth's surface, and I do not know of any place where you can produce so much to sustain the human family as in the Sacramento Valley. You can produce almost anything in the horticultural and agricultural lines that you may plant; and when the land is properly farmed and cultivated, it will yield a large interest on the investment.

"You will bear in mind that as I have been appraising land for loans,

I have necessarily always been very conservative in my estimates of values, and the above figures are upon the same basis.

"Will say furthermore, that the Sacramento Valley has better facilities for irrigating than any other place I know of, both from streams and from bored wells with pumping plants. There is an abundant supply of water all the way through the Sacramento Valley. In some places it is near the surface, and in others you have to dig some distance; but the supply of water is there. The mountains on both sides of the valley are natural reservoirs, and always will be.

"Good grazing land can be bought at from \$3 to \$10 an acre. This, of course, is in the foothills on both sides of the valley.

"If you desire any further information that I can give, I shall be pleased to furnish it.

"Yours truly,

WM. BECKMAN,

President and Manager of People's Savings
Bank, Sacramento, California."

P. B. GREEN,

President Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank.

SACRAMENTO BANK,

By J. M. Henderson, Jr., Cashier.

General Review.

Area, 987.66 square miles; nearly as large as Rhode Island.

Population about 50,000.

Assessed valuation, 1904, \$36,184,197.

Climate equable; summer nights cool. No sunstroke, snow or blizzard.

Rail and Transportation facilities, River, Steam and Electric.

Expended on roads, 1904, \$84,904. All roads and bridges free.

Average annual rainfall, 20 inches.

No recorded failure of crops.

Contains the noted Flame Tokay Grape District.

The home of the Bartlett Pear and the French Prune.

No problem of irrigation; water readily accessible from never failing streams and subterranean supply.

Soil of unexcelled fertility, on which anything that can be grown from Maine to Florida can be successfully produced.

Flourishing orchards and vineyards, with and without irrigation.

Contains the second largest vineyard in the world.

The only district in the State that ships berries in full carload lots.

Has the largest thoroughbred breeding farm in the world.

One of the largest producers of hops of any county in the United States.

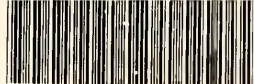
Ships to the East and Europe the greatest bulk of the green deciduous fruits of California.

The home of the olive and the fig.

Fruits and vegetables marketed every month.

Unexcelled educational facilities.

Ideal place for diversified farming on small holdings.



The second county in the State for the production of poultry and eggs.

Two Electric Power Lines from American and Yuba Rivers afford unlimited energy; ideal place for manufacturing.

Sacramento County presents unusual attractions to the intelligent, industrious and prudent homeseeker who wishes to engage in diversified farming on a small holding. Here he will find an equable climate, a fertile soil, independent irrigation facilities, a ready market, exceptional educational and social advantages, commercial and industrial opportunities, combined with an opportunity to purchase desirable land at a reasonable price. It is the fact that lands adapted for the establishment of permanent livelihood under the most favoring conditions may be secured on terms both reasonable and convenient.



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